
The Australian landhopper, *Arcitalitrus dorrieni* (Hunt, 1925), Crustacea, Amphipoda, in Glasgow

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The landhopper *Arcitalitrus dorrieni*, was found in Glasgow amongst leaf litter and under wood and stones in bushes at the southern end of the public car park, Bunhouse Road, in April, 2009. Landhoppers are obvious when the surface of the leaf litter is disturbed or exposed (Figure 1). Their dark brown shiny bodies can be seen as they jump several centimetres in the air before burying rapidly back into the dead leaves. This behaviour is typical of the animal and immediately recognisable in the field. The population appears to be established as they have been seen on several occasions since then. Some specimens were collected and are preserved in the Hunterian Museum (Zoology). It was conjectured that the landhoppers might have been transported to the site during some recent landscaping at the car park. The City Council maintains a large depot at Bellahouston Park where shrubs and other plants are kept prior to use. If plants had been brought from there which already contained landhoppers in the soil around their roots this could explain their origin on a local scale. Searching under bushes around the entrance to the depot did reveal landhoppers, showing this was indeed the probable immediate source. These animals can be transported over long distances by such means. The original transfer from Australia to Europe was in plants, probably tree ferns, imported to Tresco Abbey Gardens in the Scillies, sometime prior to 1924.

Previous occurrences in Scotland are from the three Scottish Islands of Colonsay (Moore & Spicer, 1986), Gigha (Cowling, et al., 2004) and Arran (Brodick Castle Gardens on 13 September, 2010, unpublished record from a British Isopod and Myriapod Group field meeting), plus two mainland localities, Inverewe Garden, Wester Ross, 29 June 1998 and Loch Laich, Appin, Argyll, 21 June 2001, on both these occasions by G.B. Corbet (personal communication). A survey by questionnaire was conducted by Cowling and her colleagues using a wide distribution of posters and questionnaires over the whole of Britain. From this about 170 negative records were created for Scotland. Thus, the finding of landhoppers in Glasgow would seem to be a recent establishment of the species. Added to a few sites in London where the landhopper has become resident these seem to be the only known established urban populations in the British Isles.



Fig. 1. Australian land hoppers amongst debris, Bunhouse Road, Glasgow, 2009

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Miscellaneous invertebrates recorded from the Outer Hebrides, 2010

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While attending the Botanical Society of the British Isles field meeting on North Uist in August 2010, the opportunity was taken to collect invertebrates. The records presented here fall into two categories, being either the less common species found on North Uist, or lengthier species lists from two smaller and less well recorded islands. The three flies recorded from Hermetray may be the first records of Diptera from this island (Skidmore, 2009). The species' status are taken from Foster (2010) for aquatic beetles, Hyman & Parsons (1992) for other beetles, and Falk (1991) for flies.

Heteroptera

Halosalda lateralis: 2 in saltmarsh, Claggan Sollas, NF818758, 5 August. A shorebug found in

saltmarshes.

Homoptera

Euconomehus lepidus: 1 male and 3 females swept from moss beside Loch a' Roe, NF69077045, 2 August. A small plant-hopper associated with rushes, *Juncus* spp.

Coleoptera

Chaetarthria simillima: 4 sieved from moss beside Loch a' Roe, NF69077045, 2 August. A tiny water beetle, Nationally Scarce, described new to science as a segregate of *C. seminulum* in 2003. See Levey (2005) for how to distinguish the species and Foster (2009) for distribution maps. *C. simillima* has been recorded previously from the southern end of the Outer Hebrides.

Cercyon littoralis: 2 in beach driftline, Traigh Iar, NF816767, 5 August. A small beetle, Nationally Scarce, found in coastal driftlines.

Gyrinus minutus: 2 males in a small peat pool near Loch Sgadabhagh, NF87136725, 3 August. A Nationally Scarce whirligig beetle.

Silpha tyrolensis: 1 on dunes, Machair Leathann, NF820772, 1 August; 1 dead on machair, Claggan Sollas, NF806761, 5 August. A Nationally Scarce carrion beetle, possibly a predator of molluscs according to Hyman & Parsons (1992). The specimen from Claggan Sollas was in a bucket part full of water which had acted as an insect trap and contained dozens of dor beetles *Geotrupes stercorarius*, many of them decomposing.

Diptera

Nemotelus uliginosus: female in saltmarsh, Claggan Sollas, NF818758, 5 August. A soldierfly which breeds in saltmarsh.

Gimnomera tarsea: two females swept from moss beside Loch a' Roe, NF69077045, 2 August. A Nationally Scarce scathophagid fly which breeds in the seed heads of marsh lousewort *Pedicularis palustris*.

Calliphora uralensis: 1 male and 2 females collected from a group of 10 bluebottles in the poreh of Sheillaidh, Sollas, NF81957536, 11 pm, 4 August; 1 male on beach, Traigh Iar, NF816767, 5 August. A boreal blowfly or bluebottle, Red Data Book category 3, Rare, restricted in Great Britain to Scotland, and mainly coastal (Davies, 1987).

Hymenoptera

Bombus muscorum ssp. *liepeterseni*: worker dead on dunes, Machair Leathann, NF820772, 1 August; worker, machair, Balranald, NF697698, 2 August. We were told by the Balranald warden Jamie Boyle that the bumblebee *Bombus muscorum* is frequent on North Uist. However, the two collected specimens have black hairs on the abdomen, which indicates they should be *B. pascuorum* according to Edwards & Jenner (2009), a species not found in the Outer Hebrides. The issue was resolved by Dr Oliver Prys-Jones who identified them as this subspecies of *muscorum*, which does have black hairs, as explained in his recent book (Prys-Jones,

Corbet & Hopkins 2011). In Britain, it is known only from the Outer Hebrides.

Hermetray, 4 August

Small pool in valley bog, NF98687412: *Agabus bipustulatus*, *Hydroporus gyllenhalii*, *H. pubescens*, *H. tristis*, *Enochrus fuscipennis* (aquatic Coleoptera). Lake, NF988741: *Ischnura elegans*, *Synpetrum nigrescens* det. R. Youngmann (Odonata). Same lake, NF989739: *Mystacides azurea*, 2 females (Trichoptera). Rocky shore, NF99047398: *Ligia oceanica* (Crustacea, Isopoda). Driftline of sand and shingle beach, NF98637367: *Fucellia tergina* male, *Scathophaga litorea* (Diptera). Freshwater spring by beach, NF98617371: *Hydroporus pubescens* (aquatic Coleoptera). Pool above north end of beach, NF98587371: *Gammarus duebeni* (Crustacea, Amphipoda). Bay, NF98557442: *Petrobius brevistylis* (Thysanura), *Forficula auricularia* (Dermaptera), *Clivina fossor*, *Ocypus ater* (Coleoptera), *Eristalinus aeneus* (Diptera), *Porcellio scaber* (Crustacea, Isopoda).

Ronay, 6 August

Seepage, NF88775593: *Agabus bipustulatus*, *Hydroporus nigrita*, *Anacaena globulus*, *Laccobius bipunctatus* (aquatic Coleoptera), Fox moth *Macrothylacia rubi* larvae (Lepidoptera). Under litter on turf, NF887559: *Forficula auricularia* (Dermaptera), *Philoscia muscorum* (Crustacea, Isopoda). Moorland, NF894558: Knotgrass moth *Acronicta rumicis* 2 larvae (Lepidoptera). Moorland, NF899557: Magpie moth *Abraxas grossulariata*, Garden Tiger *Arctia caja* (Lepidoptera). Small peaty lake, NF90085566: *Sympetrum danae* larva (Odonata), *Agabus arcticus*, *Enochrus fuscipennis* (aquatic Coleoptera). Another small lake, NF89845569: *Hydroporus obscurus*, *Gyrinus minutus*, *G. substriatus* (aquatic Coleoptera). Shore of rocky lake, NF89715537: Emperor moth *Saturnia pavonia* larva (Lepidoptera).

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A photograph of a teacher-training course in marine zoology at Millport (1914)

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At a recent members' evening of Cumbrae Historical Society, James Peacock showed me an old unused postcard from his collection featuring a photograph (Fig. 1) taken at the Marine Station, Millport on 6 July 1914. The photographer, as recorded on the reverse, was George Keppie, Stuart Street, Millport.¹ It depicts a class of school teachers studying junior and senior courses in nature study (course number 573G; marine zoology) held during the first fortnight of July 1914. Few such early Millport class photographs exist.



Fig. 1. A class photograph of school teachers at the Marine Station, Millport, 6 July 1914, against a

backdrop of the, now ivy-clad, Deil's dyke. Seated in the front row (left to right) number 1, Professor L. A. L. King (St Mungo's College of Medicine, Glasgow; incorporated since 1947 into Glasgow University's medical faculty); number 3, J. G. Connell; number 5, Dr J. F. Gemmill. Number 7 may be Mr Frank W. Young, His Majesty's Chief Inspector for Schools for the West of Scotland who reported on the quality of these classes. One of the walrus-moustached, flat-cap-wearing gentleman (back row, centre) could be John Peden, the Laboratory Attendant, but which one of the two such gentlemen shown, I cannot be sure. Miss Alice Jones is likely to be one of the ladies in the front row (photograph by G. Keppie).

According to the annual report of the Scottish Marine Biological Association (SMBA, 1914: 12-13, 73) 18 students attended in July 1914: seven taking the junior course (Course I) and 11 taking the senior course (Course II). The instructors on the course were John Gibson Connell FRMS (c.1876-1946) (from Glasgow Provincial Training College; subsequently to become Jordanhill College, now the Faculty of Education, Strathclyde University), who conducted the senior course, and Dr James Fairlie Gemmill (1867-1926) (Glasgow University), assisted by Miss Alice Jones, who conducted the junior course: "much work of excellent character was accomplished, and all the students received certificates from the Glasgow Provincial Committee" (SMBA 1914: 12-13): "it is interesting to note that, while most of the teachers enrolled in these classes, were from Glasgow and the West of Scotland, two were from Aberdeen, two were from Falkirk, and one from India."

Prizes, as a result of voluntary competition, were awarded to: Course I, 1. Jessie A. Hutcheon, Victoria Road School, Aberdeen, 2. William C. Forsyth, BSc, Glasgow; Course II, 1. Mary D. Currie, MA, Hutchesons' Girls' Grammar School, Glasgow, 2. George Nelson, Northern Public School, Falkirk².

The students were listed (SMBA, 1914: 73) as follows: Course I (Annie E. Craib, William C. Forsyth, Jessie A. Hutcheon, Sara C. Jones, Wilhelmina M. G. Mackenzie, James Pryde, William Rowatt), Course II (Isabella Abel, Mary D. Currie,² Jemima Downie,³ Georgina M'Ilvain, Lillic A. M'Ilvain, James Mather, John D. Milne, George Nelson, Annie M. Russell,⁴ George Russell, James Shearer).

I have been able to identify only three persons by comparing Fig. 1 (see caption) with an earlier (1909?) Millport teachers' class photograph (Moore, 2008, Fig. 5). Note that over half of the students were women. Sixty-three percent of the class shown in Millport's 1909(?) photograph were women (Moore, 2008, Fig. 5). By 1911, nearly three-quarters of teachers in Scotland were women.⁵ Between 1880 and 1914, Scottish school masters commanded higher salaries than their English counterparts, whereas Scottish school mistresses (higher in number than male teachers